moment's consideration that unnum-

degrees the wind shifted toward the

that the lower air was of most remarkable appearance; it was much darken-

with the leaves of trees and the like light substances, which were mised to a great height and there whirled about

hundred feet, in the form of thin white

ouds, which were drifted along in a nd of wave form, like snow in a vio-g snow storm. Travelers were driven

lent snow storm. Travelers were driven back by the force of the wind and sought security behind trees and fenors. It was impossible for the stoutest man to stand firm in a place exposed to the full force of the wind. The

easure of the wind was that of a spid current of water. Voices, rais-i to the loudest, were not audible a

The water rose in Boston harbor far

eddies, instead of being driven diceedly forward as in a common storm. The rivers raged and foamed like the sea under the tormalo, and the spray was raised to the height of sixty to a

The rain almost ceased, but the

DEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDE GREAT STORMS THAT HAVE SWEPT THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. **ଉଦ୍ୟାଦ୍ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାକ୍ତ ହେଉବ୍ୟ ହେଉବ୍ୟ**

TEMPESTS OF TODAY ARE NOT MORE NUMEROUS OR MORE VIOLENT THAN THOSE OF FORMER DAYS-ON THE CONTRARY, THERE IS MUCH TRUTH IN THE "OLDEST INHABITANT'S" STORIES THAT

STORMS WERE MUCH MORE SEVERE IN EARLIER DAYS-THE GREAT SEPTEMBER GALE.

There is an element of truth in the the number of the trees prostrated, of dry weather would cause the wells cymical declaration that we take a rubble and uncorfessed delight in the griefs of our friends. A like philosophy teaches us that we have a curious pride in our radional calamities. We may then boast of the current year by reusen of its 6 structive winds. All loston to the smallest, the streets beof its 6 structive winds. Al-hearly 3,00 persons have been came garbage areas. So comprehen-a record surpassed only once sive was the wind that it gethered the ady nearly 3,.09 persons have been before in the last fourteen years. The spread them broadcast, giving the vil-as follows: 1885, 410; 1884, 417; 1889, 489; 1888 vegetable markets.

as follows: 1885, 410; 1884, 417; 1894, 445; 1882, 448; 1892, 448; 1891, 235; 1889, 252; 1885, 187; 1884, 1885, 18 Boston jost many of its magnificent trees. Some of those which were overturned measured from eight to twelve feet in chrounference. Throughout the country giant oals, which had borne the brunt of centuries tempests and had hardly wavered, were uprooted and their magnificent trunks twisted and shredded. The ancient and esteemed pear tree, the pride of Danvers, Maswas excionic disturbances. Seyond this, however, the west is not distinctly liable to gales, as may be demonstrated by an examination of our history. Another assertion, equally frequent and equally suchusetts which Governor Endicott transplanted, was left a ruln by the iconoclastic wind. The great eim of Chelsen was another victim. This lordly tree was seventeen feet in cir-cumterence and contained among its insecurate, is to the effect that the changes in various mercorological con-tions have rendered our mountry sub-lect to an increased number 1 severe winds in recent years. It is obvious on branches a pavillon in which thirty persons could sit down together. The apple trees which in those days were the pride of the towns as well as of berred tempests may have raged in the unsettled wildernesses of this continent a few generations ago, though our re-ords have no account of them. But leaving this apart, we find in the caric In the town of Dorchester, there were 5,000 of them blown down. Rhode Island was exposed to the tem-

leaving this apart, we find in the easisy history of our country the story of gales as violent and as numerous as those of any later period.

The New England memorial of Morton contains an amount of a terrific gale which came upon the Plymouth colonists soon after their landing. It began very sudfanily and with excessive your colonists soon after their landing. It began very sudfanily and with excessive gathering of a massive title, which wholesce early in the morning of August 15, 1635. This wind blew down many houses, uncovered divers others, and uses, uncovered divers others, and carried on it high over the wharves, to

divers vessels were lost at sea. It be wrecked and left stranded here and caused the sea to swall in some places there in the city streets. A careful account of the events there and down, and made many Indians to states that early in the morning the climb into trees for their eafety (5), wind was northeast, but at about 8 it. shifted to the southeast, and soon be-gan to blow violently, continuing to in-crease until 10, when it became a hur-ricane. All was not confusion and disdown many hunored thousands of and caused a dreadful loss of life. There were other storms of extraordimary extent and severity in 1725, 1864, 1818, 1821, 1838, 1841 1851, 1859, 185 may in the exposed rigion. The tide, impelled by the tempest, overflowed the wharves, vessels, broken from their moorings in the stream, and their fastenings at the wharves, were seen Mova Scotia and the Missispix on the east and west, and extending from the morthera extremes of Canada to our cocton states. The rain fell in torretts for forty conecutive hours. According to the omrking of numerous raingauges, four inches of rain fell in twenty-nime hours; then in the six hours following more than three and a third inches of rain fell. The total rainfail for the forty hours was no less than \$65 inches of rain fell. The total rainfail for the forty hours was no less than \$65 inches and this astomeling amounted to many millions and the destruction of human life was fearfully large. For a long time travel was an impossibility within the stricken tract. But the greatest of gales strown to this country was that which occurred September 23, 1815. Judged by the amount of properly and the population at that time, it was, beyond quession, the most awful in American annels. No other tempest exhibited phenomena at once so awful and so surpresses. Increases, it was distinguished by peculilarities so marked as to make it images.

No other tempest exhibited phenomena
at once so awful and so surprises.

This tempest devastated all New England, although the learned men of the
time were never able exactly to determine either as limits or its center. One
contemporary account of it said that it
houses and boats and scows, strugfrom one another by considerable inwere seen remains with the wrecks of
version in the wrecked in the wrecks of
version in the wreck of the wrecks of
versio from one another by considerable in-tervals, the intermediate places being much less violency affilieral. It was en-idently cycloste in part, though by no means wholly so. In many places its course through forests was clearly parts of authorizing quantilies of proourse through forests was clearly particol as if the trees had been cut along with resistless force. All the coun for the making of a road. This exult was caused by the progress of a cowerful votex, the great body of the immediately undestined the comparatively undestined the comparatively undestined the comparatively undestined the comparative of widespread ruin and description. Vessels of urbed. besult was caused by the progress of a powerful vortex, the great body of the atmosphere being comparatively undisturbed. The whole extent of the coustline was subject to in devastant a, and its ravages extended inhand shroughout for New Powlern external and the New Powlern external transmission. beggars all description. Vessels of burbed. The whole extent of the coastine was subject to its devastation, and the ravages extended inkind throughout the New England states, although the servern part of Vermout suffered little, and of fragments from far and near, all told the story of universal havon the St. Lawrence, the storm raged with the utmost fury. It is a singular fact the wind became violent thus far to the wind became violent thus far to the northwest, at the rame hour as

to the northwest, at the same hour as aborg the coast, despite the first that his would seem impossible from the firection of the wind. ning four feet higher than it had ever been known to rise. The water ran eight feet deep in the streets before the inhabitants realized the peril that Profestor Farrar's observations for Profestor Farrar's observations for the latitude of Boston show that the rale was preceded by a rain for twenty-loar hours, with a strong, but not extraordinary, wind from the northeast. In the memorable 23rd day of the month, early in the morning, the direction of the wind changed to the east. It then became gusts and the rain leavended in intermittent showers. By desires the wind shifted toward the threatened. A curious phenomenon of the storm occurred here. After the gale subsided there was a succession of lively showers, but the rain that fell

In the small village of Acton, the damage to property amounts to \$40,000, nearly the total of the value at that time. As Stonington, Connecticut, the tide rose seventeen feet higher than the high-water mark, and every vessel at the wharves was wrecked. The whole extent of the New England coast was one long line of disaster, countless vessels going down. The tempest raged fiercely off Cape Hatteras, off the capes of Delaware, at Sandy Hook, Nantucket Shoals, Cape Ann and on, and in the Gulf stream. The gale's deeds in the interior were like those on the assipart. A long the high-water mark, and every vessel cind continually increased in violence. The unsuspecting citizens of Boston were not aroused to any appreciation of possible enastroppes from the storm until about 5 o'clock in the morning, when the chimneys began toppling from their houses and persons in the street his time the gale grew in power until 6:30, and then for an hour it raged with dreadful force. The wind yeared like those on the seaboard. A long strip of country in the interior was subject to the wind's evis, the breadth of the strip being sixty miles.

u:30, and then for an hour a reserved with decadful force. The wind veered from southeast to south, and the rain seased. The sky was ficeked with outs during across the heavens at memendous speed, but in the spaces between the sky showed a screne blue even when the hurricane was worst. Those who witness d the scene declared these who witness d the scene declared A current of hot air characterized the wind at a distance from the ocean, The phenomena of the storm were most marked on the coast. The effect of the inrolling brine was such that all the grass was killed. Not one green

shoot remained after the passing of the floods, nor did any appear until the following spring, where the herbage was found to be of a new variety. Where the sen water stood in the hoxlows, its permitious influence tilled the trees, and the wood turned dark. Ce-dar, pine and oak trees were the worst sufferers from the brine. A like de-struction with few exceptions was the lot of the shrubs and bushes which be-

came submerged.

The work of the flood was supplemented by that of the mist. The mist which rose and moved with the tide was borne far into the interior by the wind's power. It was waited through the air in such volume and density that it was like a driven snow, through which it was difficult to distinguish objects close at hand. The effect of the mist-clouds on the verdure and foliage was potent. After the storm, it was found that the verdure and foliage had been blighted exactly as if by a keen

before the time for high water as specified in the calendar. It was indeed most fortunate that the wind opposed the tide. To this fact only can be attributed the escape of the port from an appalling calamity. Had the wind and tide worked together they would have wrought supendous destruction. There was, however, enough of disaster in the wind alone. Rows and blocks of heavy structures were levelled to the ground and most of those which remained standing were unroofed.

One of the most apparent evidences of the exist of the evils occasioned by this peculiar tempest was the scarting blockers and fetching blockers and fetching blockers and fetching blockers and fetching blockers are also in knickerbockers and fetching blocker the couple as they wheeled away.

A Maryland mun got into trouble with his employer and fied. When in a sef place he grow a beard and always were forced to depend for water to drink on that which could be transported from the interior. Drinkable water became a luxury and a subject for commercial activities. The saltsh quality of the water continued commonity, when his old sweetheart, who was employed in the place, came in and recognized him. His arrest followed. above the high water mark two hours before the time for high water as speci-fied in the calendar. It was indeed most fortunate that the wind opposed

and springs to become sait again. The following has been determined as The following has been determined as the cause of the gale:

The hurricane had its origin in the West Indies, whence it moved northward at the rate of twelve or afficen miles per hour. From Sc. Barts it took a course west-north-west to Turk's indied and by a curve convex to the at course west-north-west to furk's island, and by a curve convex to the west, on to Boston, nearly on the same meridian. Before the arrival of this hurricane at New England, that devoted region had been experiencing a stiff from the northeast for twentyfour hours

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

A prisoner in New York got eleven years in prison the other day for steal-A school of porpoises thrashed a huge ectopus off the coast of Florida recent-

A mortgage of \$2,000,000 was recently on a single building in Nev

The report of the Roston assessors shows that with 148,000 voters the city has properly assessed at \$981,000,000. At the present time there is more steel used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories

About 1880, Germany had, in what now makes up the empire, 28,009,000 sheep in 1878, she had 24,299,406; in 1883, 18,188,715; in December, 1882, 13,888,612. Germany has had the horseless carriages for several years. There are a variety of kinds: They have not, however, the speed or elegance of the French models.

Mr. Smyser of Summerville, Ga., although nearly 27 years old, is still a crack shot. At a recent practice shoot he put seven bullets out of ten into a target at sixty feet.

A Chicago fireman spends all his spare time in making bicycles, and it is said that his brother firemen and all

his acquaintances among the police de-partment act as agents for him. The number of spindles in Germany's woolen industries went up from 1,-669,759 in 1861, to 2,787,373 in 1875, and to 2,669,000 in 1895. Of these, 1,560,000 spin worsted and 2,000,000 carded yarn.

Dr. W. G. Grace, in a recent cricket match between Gloucester and Sussex, made 301 runs, the largest score of the year and the third 300 that he has made in first-class matches in his long cricketing career.

Cruden labored nineteen years on his "Concordance of the Bible," and immediately after its publication was sent to an asylum. He never entirely recovered from the mental disease induced by this gigantic undertaking.

As much as 400,000 pounds is annually

As much as 400,000 pounds is annually spent in England on the purchase of human hair. As much as one hundred and fifty pounds has been given for a good crop of white hair, this color being the most difficult to procure.

A remarkable case of accomplished prophecy was furnished by Daniel Collins of Belvidere, N. Y., who was run down by a railroad train and killed as he was walking on the track, a fate he had long ago predicted for bimself. While repairing some cottages at Terrington near Castle Howard, Eng-land, recently, one of the workmen came across a mustard tin in a bedroom chimney, which, on being opened, was

ket. Newcastle, England: Fifty-one dogs, of which 9 were claimed and re-turned, 3 sold, 4 painlessly destroyed and 15 remain; 37 cats, of which 3 were claimed or returned, 21 destroyed, and 13 remain at the shelter.

India exist to Europe, from the 1st of September, 1895, to Aug. 31, 1896, 1,270,-000, 400-round bales of cotton. The year previous she sent 770,000 bales. Of In-dia's yield, England takes only 10 to 15 per cent. Japan 15 per cent and China a small amount, the bulk-70 to 75 per cent.—goes to centinental Europe.

George Mogle, of Cheney, Kan., at-tempted to cross the Walnut river a day or two ago, and the stream being swelled the horse lost its footing. Mo-gle fell into the water, but caught hold of the horse's tall and it swam ashore with him. When it reached the bank it kicked Mogle in the forehead and killed him instantly.

The whistle of a locomotive is heard 3,300 yards through the air; the noise of a railway train, 2,800 yards; the report of a musket and the bark of a for tor a musices and the bark of a dog, 1500 yards; an occiestra or the roll of a drum, 1,600 yards; the human voice reaches to a distance of 1,000 yards; the croaking of frogs, 900 yards; the chirping of crickets, 800 yards;

An annual event of great importance, An annual event of great importance, at Folkestone, England, is the cyclists' church panet, which has just taken place. Wheelmen from far and near gather in a meet and ride in a body to St. Michael's church. There an approprint special service, lasting an hour, is read. While the wheelmen are in church their bleycles are stored in a neighboring schoolhouse. neighboring schoolhouse.

Miss M. Jennie Morrill and Henry W. tobinson, both of Waltham. Mass., were married at Mr. Robinson's home on Tuesday in their bloyde sults. After the cer-mony they started on their tan-dem for a tour through New Hamp-The bridesmaids and best man shire.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

WHERE SICK ELEPHANTS AND CANARY BIRDS ARE TREATED.

A Very Fine Hospital Under Swell Anspices and in Charge of the York Veterinary Surgeons and School of Comparative Medi-

BY EDYTH STEEL

People call it the Dog's hospital, which only shows that most of us take more interest in dogs than other animals; it is a hospital under very swell auspices, in charge of the New York college of veterinary surgeons and school of comparative medicine. The college is a branch of the University of New

is a branch of the University of New York, and they treat any animal you please there that is not a human being, from elephants to canary birds.

The performing elephants that have started at one of the variety theatres during the last year, had to be taken to the hospital for a week last fall when they first landed in the country for having been so seasick on the voyage they were quite done up; their deatment was sample enough, for it consisted only of a quart of gin aplece every day, but the hospital could give them quarters better suited to their invalid condition than they could get anywhere-selse. On the other hand, a canary bird recently had other hand, a canary bird recently had one leg amputated there, and went away hepping quite comfortably on one. It seems a bird hears losing a leg cetter than most animals.

INSIDE THE HOSPITAL.

INSIDE THE HOSPITAL.

The hospital and college occupy an entire four-story building at 154 East Fifty-seventh street, New York city. The entrance looks a good deal like that of a livery stable, except that there is one corner railed off that looks like a pharmacy; there are kept the medicines likely to be needed quickly in an emergency. On the wall is a long type-written paper, laying down the strictest laws about the care of the surgical instruments; no instrument must be laid down on anything but towels that have down on anything but towels that have been antiseptically treated if exposed for any length of time through delay in the operation they must all be again washed in antiseptic preparations. No hospital could be more careful in all

hospital could be more careful in all these respects.

The doctor that took me around is especially attached (in every sense) to the horses, and he talked of every one of his patients just as though he were speaking of a man and a brother; but he had one pet name for all the horses; he called every one "Baby" as he talked to them.

"Come, Baby, come-you're getting all right, aren't you?" Turn here and speak to the tady," he would say, and he declared his opinion to be that two-thirds of the horses in New York had more sense than their drivers.

IN THE HORSE AND DOG WARDS. We hear a good deal about physicians growing hardened, particusarly in hospital practice, but it was clear to me that these doctors of anismais get softened by experience. Animais have something the same power to touch them that children have, and when you take care of a sick one you get acquainted with them that children have, and when you take care of a sick one you get acquainted with it in a very advantage. Our way; it is apt to be so patient and so intelligent.

"Why," said the doctor, "the way horses and dogs will bear pain because they know you are doing something for them makes most human patients alook ungrateful. Horses are the best of all about understanding that you want them to keep still, but the way dogs will lick your hand when you are hurting them terribiy is very touching. All that is necessary is for them to be so lieve you mean to do them good, and they catch that idea very quickly."

The dogs ward is on the third floor: In fact, any small animal is treated there unless it be a monkey or some such beast from the tropics, requiring the tropics, requiring the tropics of the doctors keeps and brieds home monkeys of his own can brieds ho We hear a good deal about physicians

canney, which, on being opened, was found to contain one hundred sover-eigns.

There are at least 200 horse-butcher shops in Paris.

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The first one dates from July 1 1866, since when the consumption has grown continuously. In 1859, 185

ty got up and came to her bars and talked very intelligently and pitcousty to me, meowing and looking into my face in that communicative way that the cleverest and most human of cat tricks.

FOR EXERCISE.

Behind the ward stretches a long tin roof that is railed in and used as an exercise ground. The patients with contagious diseases are kept to them-selves in the ward and on the play-

I asked the doctor if they ever had I asked the doctor if they ever had any dogs go mad, and he said they heard enough about mad dogs, but they never had had any experience with them. He did not doubt that sometimes dogs do have rables, but thought not one dog in fifty killed for mad is resily so He said people stood in more danger from pet birds than mad dogs—isn't that surprising? Then he told of a pet parrot they had charge of a few weeks ago; it had consumption; they have no ward for incurables, so they could not keep it and they would not give it back to the lady who owned it because she had been in

who owned it because she had been in the habit of letting it peck seeds from between her lins, and the hospital authorities were convinced she would go on doing this if she had the bird, although they told her that she might get consumption in that way herself. She had to consent to poor Polly's painless death, because the doctors told her if she insisted on taking her away they would have to report the case to the board of health. Birds quite often have consumption, and then any such familiarity may mean death to the human being; also birds may catch the who owned it because she had been in

man being; also birds may catch the disease from people in the same way. From twenty-five to thirty horses can be cared for in the hospital at once—that means horses and head of cartle taken together; and about as many dogs or dogs and cats together. The hospital's charges are very modescalle taken together; and about as many dogs or dogs and cats together. The hospital's charges are very moderate 50 cents a day will cover everything for a dog and some are taken for less, yet a man paid a bill of \$200 lately for a setter that can never be of any use except as a pet again. Most of the biggest bills and most interesting operations are for pets and trained circus animals. Some trick ponies, all had their teeth filled here not long ago. The denial work of the hospital s growing constantly. Ether has to be used in some of it, and also sometimes in operations, and when broken begin are put in pluster class. Much medicine is given through syringes, just squeezed down the throat, and there is rarely much trouble about it.

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Young Girls Old Girls Mothers and Grandmothers

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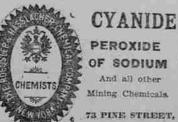
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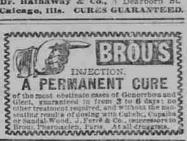


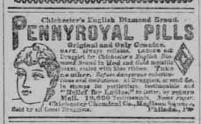
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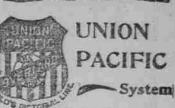
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Current Time Table

IN EFFECT JUNE 1st, 1896. LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 1-For Bingham. Provo
Grand Junction and all points
East

No. 4-For Provo, Grand Junctions and all points east. 748 p. m.

No. 6-For Bingham, Mf. Picasant, Manti, Salima, Richfield
and all intermediate points. 139 p. m.

No. 5-For Ogden and mermodiate points

No. 4-For Eureka, Payson,
Provo, and all intermediate
points

No. 5-For Ogden and west. 1116 p. m.

No. 1-For Ogden and west. 1116 p. m.

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No. 5-From Provo, Bingham,
Eureka, Richfield, Salima,
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points

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No. 1-From Ogden and intermediate
points

No. 1-From Ogden and intermediate
points

No. 1-From Ogden and intermediate
points

No. 1-From Ogden and Intermediate points

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Time table in effect Aug. 2, 1896. Time table in effect Aug. 2, 1896.

Arrive at Leave
Farming-Lagoon & Leave
Farming-Lagoon & Ton.
Salt Lake, Lagoon. ton. Salt Lake,
150 a.m. 155 a.m. 500 a.m. 555 a.m.
200 a.m. 1155 a.m. 1500 a.m. 1056 a.m.
1100 a.m. 1155 a.m. 1509 a.m. 1245 p.m.
230 p.m. 515 p.m. 515 p.m. 525 p.m. 515 p.m.
715 p.m. 520 p.m. 520 p.m. 515 p.m.
715 p.m. 820 p.m. 520 p.m. 515 p.m.
820 p.m. 520 p.m. 520 p.m. 515 p.m.
820 p.m. 520 p.m. 520 p.m. 520 p.m. Surrays and legal holidays trains leave Sail Lake 7:0, 9:00, 11:00 a.m., 1:15, 2:20, 1:6, 5:00, 8:16, 7:15 p. m. Round trip to Beck's including bath, 35 agoen, including admission, 30 cents;

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